## Central and Executive Committee on

Wm. Richardson. W. W. Worsley, Renben Dawson. Wm. R. Glover. Patrick Maxcy, David L. Beatty, Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain, Lewis Ruffner, James Speed

WM. RICHARDSON, Treasurer. BLAND BALLARD, Corresponding Secretary.

A Word to all Christians in Mentucky "A time has come in Kentucky when the christian population of that noble and rapidly advancing State will speak and vote like christians at the polls, and demonstrate its love of liberty and right, by extending them to everything in the form of man, that breathes its air or treads its soil. It will be her greatest honor, as I am sure it will be her greatest interest, to be first in this great work."

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

## Lowell.

'Having learned that very frequent reference is made, in the discussions which are held in various parts of our State, to the condition of the operatives in the Lowell Factories, we present the following statements to our readers .-All will be interested in them, and all can rely upon them. They are taken from a work entitled "Lowell as it was and as it is," written by a gentlemen who has the best opportunities of acquiring information and whose character affords the strongest guaranty for the accuracy much importance, and the good management of of his statements. 1. THE HOURS OF LABOR. - The result of the

whole is, as we before stated, that the average number of per diem hours is less than ten and a half. In the above estimate, the absences of the girls from the mills, when they put their work in the care of those who may be dispose mutually to relieve one another, are not taken into the account. No computation of the extent of such absences can be made. It is well known, however, to be considerable, and would still further reduce the average named.

In connection with this general topic, one two other points remain to be considered. It happens occasionally, in the various processes of the manufacture, that one portion of the work runs ahead of another; requiring, for an equalisation, the running of some extra hours. This takes place only in the winter season, when the lamps, never in the whole mill, but only in one or two of its rooms are kept burning till nine of ten o'clock. By no Corporation is this done, but as a rare exception to the genrules of the mill, while in most milis it is not cope at all. Thus, during the past winter, when the temptations to extra work, through great profits, were as strong as ever, in the maority of the mills, the wheels were not run. sufficient, and stimulated by the hope of greater gain, undertake extra work. In relation, however, to both of these cases of extre, hours and extra work, the labor performed is always voluntary. No girl is required to undertake it .young woman, who is able, is generally willing to engage in it, as she draws the pay, to the extent of the extra work, of two girls, while she incurs the expense of the board of

Having noticed the occasions of voluntary extra work, it is but just to allude to an exigency, which occurs every season, when work is cuspended. Eighteen of the twenty-seven cotton mills in the city are situated on the river side, and once or twice in each year are obliged to suspend parts of their works, sometimes for days together, inconsequence of back water.— In such cases, the pay of the board of the girls is continued, though they render no work.

2. Tirk Range or Wages -- While the average pay of all female operatives is, at the present time, about one deliar and ninety-three cents per work, beside board, instances are not unommon of their earning three and four dollars per week. On the June pay roll of fifty girls, the author counted up the names of twentyfour who received four dollars and seventy-five cents per week, beside board; and this without either extra hours or extra work. This, however, is given as an unusual case.

3. HEALTH .- The author makes a comparison between Lowell and three other cities, commonly regarded us healthy cities, and the fol-

Dividing the average population by the average of deaths, we have the following results: Deaths to the population in Providence, one in forty-one; in Salem, one in fifty-four; in Worcester, one in fifty-two; in Lowell, one in fiftyseven-being an advantage in comparison with the other places, of fifteen, three, and five per cent. in favor of the latter city.

Dr. Bartlett, who for more than twelve years was a resident and practising physician in Lowell, and who is widely known as an eminent lecturer and writer in his profession, and who has recently been chosen a professor in the Louisville Medical Institute, bears the following testimony. The italicised sentences were marked by Dr. Bartlett himself:

The general and comparative good health of the girls employed in the mills here, and their freedom from disease are the subject of remark among our most intelligent and experienced physicians. The manufacturing population of this city is the healthiest portion of the population, and there is no reason why this should not be the case. They are but little exposed to many of the strongest and most prolific causes of please, and very many of the circumstances which surround and act upon them are of the most favorable bygienic character. They are regular in all their habits. They are early up in the morning, and early to bed at night. Their fare is plain, substantial and good, and their labor is sufficiently active, and sufficiently light to avoid the evils arising from the two extremes of indolence and over-exertion. They are but to the excessive heats and colds of the sensons. and they are very free from auxious and de-

In case of sickness the operatives can obtain the best medical treatment and all the comforts needed by the sick at the Lowell Hospital, of which we have this account:

In 1839, the manufacturing Corporations purchased the spacious and elegant mansion house erected by Kirk Boot, Esq., which, with the necessary alterations, cost twenty thousand dollars. The building was set apart as a hospital for sick operatives. Its commodious pariors and chambets were converted into wards, and one of the most enament practitioners in Lowell was appointed its physician, and resides in the building. All persons in the employ of the Corporations, who are taken sick, can here have principal, thus compounding interest twice a se beet nursing and medical attendance. The dollars for women. If the patients are able, they are to pay to the superintendent; if not able they are to pay to the superintendent; if not able they are the superintendent; if not able to the superintendent; if not able they are to pay to the superintendent; if not able they are the superintendent; if not able they are they are the superintendent in the Of the entire expenses of the establishment, about three-fourths are shared by the Corpora-

4. MORAL CONDITION .- A more strictly and universally temperate class of persons cannot be found, than the pipe thousand operatives of this city; and the fact is as well known to all there living here, as it is of some honest pride ves. In relation to other imes, it may be stated, that the suspiction mornistics, it may be stated, that the suspection of criminal conduct, association with suspected persons, and general and habitual light behavior and conversation, are regarded as sufficient reasons for dismission, and for which delinquent operatives are discharged.

The utmost care is takenin regard to die

harging and employing operatives Any person wishing to leave a mill, is at lib-rty to do so, at any time, after giving a fort-ight's notice. The operative so leaving, if of sed character, and having worked a year, is

discharge, made out after a printed form, with which every counting-room a supplied form is as follows:

Mr. or Miss --- has been employed by the — Manufacturing Company, in a —— Room, — years — months, and is benerably -- Superintendent.

This discharge is a letter of recommendation to any other mill in the city; and not without Examinent to persons who are not subscribers, in its influence in procuring employment is any the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be inother mill in New England. A resort of all such discharges is made in each counting-room, in a book kept for that purpose.

So much for Lonorable discharges. dishonorable have another treatment. names of all persons dismissed for bad conduct, or who leave the mill irregularly, are also entered in a book kept for that purpose, and these names are sent to all the counting-rooms of the city, and are there entered on their books.— Such persons obtain no more employment throughout the city. The question is put to each appli-cant, "Have you worked before in the city, and if so, where is your discharge?" If no discharge be presented, an inquiry of the appli-cant's name will enable the superintendent to know whether that name stands on his book of shonorable discharges, and he is thus saved from taking in a corrupt or unworthy hand. This system, which has been in operation in Lowell from the beginning, is of great and important effect in driving unworthy persons from our city, and in preserving the high character of our operatives.

Great care is exercised in the appointment

of Overseers Any description of the moral care, studied by the Corporations, would be defective if it mitted a reference to the overseers. Every room in every mill has its first and second overseer. The former, or, in his absence, the latter, has the entire care of the room, taking in such operatives as he wants for the work of the room assigning to them their employment, superior tending each process, directing the repairs of isordered machinery, giving answers to questions of advice, and granting permissions of absence. At his small deak, near the door where he can see all who go out or come in, the overseer may generally be found; and he is held responsible for the good order, propriety of conduct, and attention to business, of the ope ratives of that room. Hence, this is a post of the mill is almost wholly dependent upon the character of its overseers. It is for this reason that peculiar care is exercised in their appoin ment. Raw hands, and of unknown characters are never placed in this office. It is attained only by those who have either served a regular apprenticeship as machinists in the Repai Shop, or have become well known and well tried, as third hands, and assistant overseers,-It is a post for which there are always many applicants, the pay being two dollars a day with a good house, owned by the company, and rented at the reduced charge before noticed. The overseers are almost universally married nen, with families; and as a body, numbering about one hundred and eighty, in all, are among the most permanent residents, and most trust worthy and valuable citizens of the place. arge number of them are members of our hurches, and are often chosen as councilment a the city government, and representatives in the State Legislature. The guiding and salutary influence which they exert over the operatives, is one of the most essential parts of the moral machinery of the mills.

5. NUMBERS, PLACES OF BIRTH AND CHARACTER. -Of the six thousand three hundred and twenty female operatives in Lowell, Massachusette It occasionally happens, again, that some am-bitious girls, finding their health and strength [reland, one-fourteenth; all other places, prin-cipally Canada, one-seventeenth. Of all these operatives, more than three-sevenths are connected with some Sunday school, either as teach ers or pupils, this being two thousand seven hundred and fourteen in all. About threeeighths of them are church members, this be ing two thousand two hundred and seventy-six all. Five hundred and twenty-seven have been teachers in common schools. The average time during which these female operatives work in the milis is between four and five years.

> Of the disposition of the factory girls to im prove their minds, we have the following proof:

Quite a large number attend evening schools in the winter; and it has been ascertained that in one Corporation alone, there were two hundred and ninety girls who employed a part of the evenings of one winter in this manner. -Instances are not uncommon of female operatives forming themselves into classes, to take lessons in the study of some foreign language. Others will club together to hire a piano, and employ the services of a teacher of music; and the notes of that instrument are often heard proceeding from the boarding-houses. Besides these, there are formed what are called "Im-provement Circles," which meet once a fortnight, or once a mouth, to hear and criticis anonymous compositions furnished by the mem-bers. It was in a circle of this description that the Lowell Offering had its origin.

Of the mental improvement actually made, the magazine referred to, the Lowell Offering, affords convincing proof. A few statements in regard to this work will, we presume, be found

The variety and merit of articles, written by females employed in the mills, and read in an "Improvement Circle," formed in the early part of 1840, suggested the publication above named. The first number appeared in October of that year, and succeeding numbers followed at itregular intervals. In April, 1841, a new series was commenced; and, not long after, two female factory operatives became the publishers and editors of the work, which now appeared every month. The Offering was received with much favor, and no little surprise. The leading newspapers and reviews gave it complimentary notices; and many copies of it have been sent to England, where, during the past year, a volume has been published of selections from this periodical, under the significant title of "Mind among the Spindles," The extensive reputation which the Offering has gained, has been almost inexplicable to the people of Law. en almost inexplicable to the people of Lowill, who so well know that there is mind among the spindles. The fact has only revealed the great extent of the misapprehensions abroad, of the true character of the Lowell female opera-

Of the benevolent disposition of the opera

tives we have the following evidence: Though all these religious societies are com posed altogether of working people, and many of them almost exclusively of factory operatives, yet their charities are many in number and are considerable in their aggregate amount. Contributions of four hundred dollars have repeatedly been taken up, in a single church, for seionary purposes.

And finally, in illustration of the opportunities enjoyed by the operatives at Lowell for the acquisition of the means of comfortable living, we present the following account of the Lowell Savings Bank:

This institution was incorporated in 1829. since which it has received two millions one hundred and three thousand five hundred dollars, and has paid out one million four hundred twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars.--Of the two thousand depositors in this bank, about one-half are factory girls; the amount of whose funds, now on interest, is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars. It is not an unusual thing for one of these girls to have five hundred dollars on deposit. Two per cent. in interest is paid for every six months, which, if not withdrawn in three months, is added to the year. At the end of every five years all extra income is divided, and the interest on lang de-

Mr. James Harrel, who for several years has been the efficient foreman of the Coutier news of fice, recently purchased an interest in the Gallipolis Journal. Just before leaving for his new homes he was presented by the compositors in the Courier office with a splendid and valuable gold rule, as a mark of their regard for him. It was a beautiful and appropriate present, and reflected credit on the givers as well as doing honor to the receiver.

Soda Water.—Dr. Dan. Drake, of Cincinnati, publishes a letter in the papers of that city. in

publishes a letter in the papers of that city, in which he says that sods water is not only not in-

Caselus M. Clay.

We hoped to have received from some friend in Madison county a full account of the diffi- Tribune: culty between Messrs. Clay and Turner, but Eagle, however, has quite a full account, which which we subjoin. From this account it will v., xxxi; Matt. xix., v., and vi., and Mark x. be seen that Mr. Clay was attacked suddenly vii , ix., where the same is repeated with this and necessarily. The fact that several perand unexpectedly. The fact that several persons almost simultaneously united in the attack would seem to indicate that the assault had been preconcerted. If so, the attack was as dastardly as it was criminal. But we sincerely hope that this was not the case.

We deeply regret the fatal result of this affray to one of the parties engaged. We earnestly longed to hear that Mr. Turner would recover, whatever the origin of the difficulty might have been. But while lamenting his death, we are grateful that the life of the noble-hearted Clay has been spared. Impetuous, passionate, he may at times appear, but a more fearless and devoted friend of freedom our State cannot boast. It has afforded us unutterable gratification to learn that Mr. Clay sought not the difficulty and that he did not resort to arms, even n self-defence, until driven to desperation. This secords with the opinion we had formed of the feelings and purposes of Mr. Clay. We had reason to believe that he entered upon this great campaign as the friend and advocate of freedom with the serious determination to act his part and perform his duty, fearlessly and thoroughly, yet calmly and without passion. At the Convention in Frankfort all were struck by Mr. Clay's moderation and his power of selfcontrol. He appeared like a man who felt the greatness and solemnity of the cause and who was determined not to impede its progress nor peril its success by rashness of word or deed Such we believe to have been his purpose, and with this purpose his course has harmonized Accounts have been brought to us from tim to time of the speeches made by Mr. Clay, and all have united in testifying that while those speeches have been characterised by earnestness and power, they have been characterised no less by calmness and freedom from denunciation. And not in vain has he spoken .-Wherever he has gone, he has been listened to with profound interest. His winged words have made their way to thousands of hearts which have been won at once to the cause and its he-

We earnestly hope that the life of this brave man may long be spared and that he soon may have his strength sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his effective labors in behalf of emancipation. The cause can ill spare an ad. vocate so true-hearted and successful. But et the cause depends not upon the life and efforts of any champion, however powerful and uccessful. It rests upon the everlasting law down, but the cause of freedom can never die.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers.

And dies among her worshippers." We expected to receive in the Richmond Chroncle of Thursday a full account of the fatal rence ner, in Madison county, on Friday of last week The Chronicle, however, gives none of the particulars, but merely mentions the affair, and adds, "that Turner died-on Sudnay morning last, living shout '4 hours after receiving the wound. Olsy is still in a critical condition, but the bette opinion seems to be that he will recover."
We learn the following from a gentleman wh

was on the ground: There are three Pro-Slavery candidates for the Convention from Madison, Messrs. Willis and Chenault and Maj. Squire Turner, (father of Cyrus desirable. Turner.) and but one emancipation candidate, Moj. Burnam. At a regimental moster at Walden's on Thursday or last week, the cambidates spoke, Willis and Chenault leading. Maj. Turner (although he had promised Cassius M. Clay the stand before him) alleging that Clay was not a candidate and the crowd was fast dispersing made a long speech. Clay then took the stand and bore more heavily in his remarks upon Turne than upon either of the other candidates, and it was now evident for the first time that there was

onte unpleasant feeling between them. On the next day, Friday, another discussion too place at a regimental muster at Foxtown. Willis spoke first, Turner next. When Turner had spoken about an hour, Clay appealed to him to give Maj. Bunham an opportunity of defending the Emancipationists and their views; but Turner re-tused, and spoke half an hour longer, in a severe strain, during which he read from the True Ameristrain, during which he read from the True American newspaper a portion of the article that canned the Lexington mob and the removal of the True American office to Cincinnati. Clay now appealed to the people to say whether it was fair that this article seould be read, unless accompanied by the statement so often made by Maj. Turner, that the article in question was written by a South Carolina planter, (as many of his friends believed, for the express purpose of breaking down his press,) and sent to his office and printed while he was lying sick of the typhoid fever. The article, he said, was as repulsive to his feelings and views as it was to Maj. Turner's or any other man's—and if he had not been confined to a bed of sickness it f he had not been confined to a bed of sickness i should never have appeared in his paper. Mr Wm. L. Neale, the printer of the True American was on the ground, and would confirm the state

Maj. Turner continued his speech, after this is Maj. Turner continued his speech, after this interruption, and when he concluded, C. M. Clay took the stand for the purpose of making a kind of apology o the people for the interruptions he had naused. He regain stated that he thought each party were entitled to be heard, and that each should be allowed a fair division of the time. That the friends of right and justice by such a course had nothing to lose; for if the Emancipationists held incendiary notions, and advocated principles opposed to the best interests of the country, the peoposed to the best interests of the country, the peo-ple would judge of them correctly and put them was evidently his, willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus Turner, the son of the candidate, stepped up to Clay, and pronounced his statement a d—d lie, and struck him in the face. Clay was soon stabbed by some one behind him, beat over the head with a stick by Alfred Turner and perhaps others, and a revolving pistol was snapped four times at his head, bursting a cap each time, by Thomas Turner. He did not draw his knife nor shake off the hold of those who were clinging to him, until he perceived the blood spouting torth from his side and believed from the wound he must die. With super-human effort he shook off those who held him, enconntered Cyrus Turner and stabbed him. The wound took effect in the lower part of his abdomen, resulting in his death in thirty-four

ATThe following paragraph, from the New Orleans Crescent, a paper published in a State as posits has generally amounted to seven per cent. South Carolina is, will show that even those whose interests and sympathies are identical with these constitution of the first property of his headlong and be ready for neaven, for you know not the near him from exerting himself. Both periahed. The when this liberty and equality will be all over the woman's body was discovered the next day man
be ready for neaven, for you know not the near him from exerting himself. Both periahed. The when this liberty and equality will be all over the woman's body was discovered the next day man
as to you. He would not have exhorted the philosophy, to the test of eternal and divine philosophy, to the test of eternal and divine Mr. Calhoun's Memphis Convention letter says: al, almost universal a recognition of the prin- gled by sharks; and it is supposed that he shared master to send his slave back to Africa; for Af-

ATER FROM OSEGON .-- The N. Y. Tribune has eceived advices from Oregon to the 22d of Febjurious during these cholera times, but is highly received advices from Oregon to the 22d of February I. The ginger syrup is recommended as the best to be used with the sods.

If Postponing the 4th of July, or rather its colebration, has been urged in some of the cities, inascurch as the excesses usually committed on that

A "Naughty" Question. We find the following in the Danville (Ky.)

Mr. Editor: In reading my Bible I came we have been disappointed. The Maysville across this passage: "Therefore shall a man his wife, and they shall be one flesh !"-Gen. ii., we have every reason to regard as reliable, and xxiv. The marginal notes referred me to Eph. gether let no man put asunder." The thought truck me, if this be God's command, which we must obey before all human authority, how can our slave laws, which permit and necessaily cause the involuntary separation of husand and wife, be in accord tures? But, knowing there are very often exceptions to general rules, with the help of a concordance I searched a long time to see if I could find a text giving to the master the power to dissolve, at his own pleasure, the marriageelation among his slaves. But being unable t find any. I have concluded to ask you or any of your numerous readers, whether there is such text in the Bible INQUIRER.

Advocates of slavery would tell "Inquirer," that this power of separating husband and wife is wrong; but that it is not essential to the system of slavery. Yet they are doing all in their power to perpenate the system as it is-a sys. tem which gives a single man authority over the laws of God. Members of the church and ministers of the gospel are found, who are opposed to any interference with slavery as it is, when they can scarcely open their Bibles without credness of the marriage relation! A stranger only, I soon saw that nothing was to be hoped who should see men professing earnestness in Nursed and educated in the daily habit of sceall the duties of religion, and at the same time. defending a system directly violating one of the would hestruck with amazement. "What," he would say, "do you pretend to love God when you support a system by which authority is given to violate his commands!" "Oh," the answer would be, "this power given to the master is not essential to the system of slavery. We are friends to slavery in the abstract."--"Ah, indeed!" would the stranger say, "then you, of course, intend to exert yourselves to have the system purified, so that you can supportit without violating your God's commands." Well-ahem-oh-ah-good morning."

## Specific Amendments.

We wish to offer to our readers a few thoughts and facts upon a subject which at present interests many minds, and in the discussion which several papers in Kentucky are earnestly engaged. We refer to the "open clause," as it is termed, or that provision by which specific amendments may be made in a Constitution without involving the revision and reconstruction of the whole instrument. Such a provision seems to us worthy of universal adoption We are heartily in favor of it, for the following

let. Because we believe it to be right. of right. The just God has breathed into it the Constitution, with whatever wisdom it may be breath of life. Friend after friend may be cut framed or however well adapted it may be to found that some essential principle has been overlocked, or that some principle has been introduced which proves oppressive in its operapeople, for whose benefit Constitutions are made. and upon whose power and will, humanly speaking, all governments depend, should have the opportunity of speedily correcting themt of removing features which prove objectionable, and of introducing such as experience shall make

But unless the specific amendment principle is recognised in a Constitution, this power cannot readily be exercised; virtually, it is denied; for often a people will endure an evil for years rather than subject themselves to the expense and trouble and hazard of revising and remodeling a whole Constitution.

Some, we know, will say that it is better that au evil or many evils should be endured, even for years, than that a Constitution should be exposed to change. Not so, say we. Constitutions are made for the People, not the People for Constitutions; and if a Constitution prove defective or adverse to the welfare of society, the very purpose for which that Constitution was framed requires that it should be changed. And this thought brings us to another reason in favor of the specific amendment feature.

2. We say then, in the second place, that we approve of introducing the specific amendment clause into the new Constitution because we believe that such a clause, while enabling the people to remove evils that may be disclosed from time to time, will insure the general stabili ty and permanence of the Constitution.

Why is it that changes can be effected in the United States peaceably and without danger, which, if attempted in Europe, would shake the Government to its very foundations, or perhaps rend the social fabric asunder? Because in the United States, under our republican institutions, the power and right of the people to make any needed change are recognised, while in Europe, at least in despotic Europe, the power and the right are denied. In the one instance, posed to the best interests of the country, the people would judge of them correctly and put them down, while if their principles were founded in right and justice, it was certainly not wrong that they should be known in order that they may be upheld and supported. After making his explanation, which did not occupy more than two minutes, he was leaving the stand, when Maj. Runyon, a lawyer of Richmond, at a considerable distance off, plied him with questions, and Clay, with the consent of Chenault, who claimed the stump, endeavored to answer him. Some misunderstanding occurred in reference to the disposition made of the School Fund, in which Ronyon pronounced a statement made by Clay false and untrue. Clay referred to an act of the Legislature in proof of his assertion, and finally told Runyon, who had interrupted him before, that he was a mere to 1 of Turner, and was obeying hie master. Clay descended from the stand in perfect good humor, and without expecting a difficulty with any one, when Maj. Turner remarked that "Runyon was not his tool." Clay ceptied that whether Turner knew it or not he was evidently his, willing tool. Upon this, Cyrus Turner the soul of the candidate, stepped up to correct and remove evil, it becomes a thing apart from the people, and therefore is an object of interest; in the other, government is regarded as harmonising with the people, and therefore is an object of interest; in the other, government is viewed as something the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or seem to deny the right of the people to correct and remove evil, it becomes a thing apart from the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or seem to deny the right of the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or seem to deny the right of the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So with a Constitution. If it deny or leave the people, and therefore is an object of suspicion. So government is regarded as harmonising with regarded with confidence and affection. Changes may be made from time to time, but they will not be made rudely nor rashly, and the essential character of the Constitution will remain up. character of the Constitution will remain unchanged. Years upon years will be added to the duration of its existence, but it will never be viewed as old and decrepit. It will blend the freshness of youths with the venerableness of age, and be regarded with increased affection and pride. We are therefore in favor of the specific amendment clause, because it will give to the Constitution, so to speak, a power of self-adaptation to the changing circumstances of society, thus keeping it in harmony with the spirit of each successive age, and securing its general stability and permanence. 3. We are in favor of this principle because

it has been recognised in the Constitution of the United States, and in the Constitutions of

In another number of our paper we will conlinue the discussion of this subject.

THE VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.—The editor of the redericksburg News has been requested by one pair—Revolvers \$75a\$100. of the proprietors of the White Hall Gold Mine to contradict the statement made in a late telegraphic despatch from that place that \$7000 had been obtained in one day. No such amount of gold has ever been obtained in one day since the mine was opened. The editor adds:

Mr. Jeffereen and Kunnneipation The annexed letter from Thomas Jefferson to the Hon. Edward Coles, ex-Governor of Illinois, has been handed, by Mr. Clay, to the

Lexington Observer for publication: PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1849. My Dear Sir: Under the impression that its lication at this time will promote your views, be gratifying to the people of Kentucky, and be of general utility, I am induced to take the liberty to enclose you a copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to me on the subject of

I avail myself of the occasion to tende respectful compliments to Mrs. Clay, and re-new to you assurances of my high respect and EDWARD COLES. sincere regard. To Hon. HENRY CLAY, Lexington, Ky.

Monricello, August 25, 1814. Dear Sir: Your favor of July 31st, was duly received and was read with peculiar pleasure. The sentiments breathed through the whole do honor to both the head and heart of the writer.

Mine on the subject of the slavery of negroes has long since been in possession of the public, and time has only served to give them stronger

The love of justice and the love of country plead equally the cause of these people, and it is a moral reproach to us that they should have pleaded it so long in vain, and should have produced not a single effort, nay, I fear not much serious willingness to relieve them and our selves from our present condition of moral and political reprobation. From those of the for mer generation who were in the fulness of aging the degraded condition, both bodily and mental, of these unfortunate beings, not reflecting that that degradation was very much most important commands of that religion, the work of themselves and their fathers, few would be struck with amazement. "What," he minds had yet doubted but that they were as legitimate subjects of property as their horse or cattle. The quiet and monotonous course o colonial life had been disturbed by no alarm an little reflection on the value of liberty. And when alarm was taken at an enterprise on their own, it was not easy to carry them the whole length of the principles which they invoked for themselves. In the first or second session of the Legislature after I became a member drew to this subject the attention of Colone Bland, one of the oldest, ablest, and most re spected members, and he undertook to move for certain moderate extensions of the protection of the laws to these people. I seconded his motion, and, as a younger member, was more spared in the debate; but he was denounced as an enemy to his country, and was treated with the greatest indecorum. From an early stage of our revolution other

and more distant duties were assigned me, so that from that time till my return from Europe in 1789, and I may say till I returned to reside at home in 1809, I had little opportunity of knowing the progress of public sentiment here on this subject. I had always hoped that the younger generation, receiving their early impressions after the flame of liberty had been kindled in every breast; and had become as it were the vital spirit of every American, that the generous temperament of youth, analogous to the motion of their blood, and above the suggestions of avarice, would have sympathised their love of liberty beyond their own share of framed, or however well adapted it may be to it. But my intercourse with them, since my the period of its formation, can provide for all return, has not been sufficient to ascertain that future emergencies. In the working of the best governments, unanticipated evils, of greatwhich prevails on this subject as indicating an apathy unfavorable to our hopes. Yet heur of emancipation is advancing in the march of time. It will come; and whether brought tion. Now it seems to us a matter of simple on by the generous energy of our own minds, or by the bloody process of St. Domingo, excited and conducted by the power of our present enemy, if once stationed permanently within our country, offering asylum and arms to the oppressed, is a leaf of our history not yet

As to the method by which this difficult work is to be effected, if permitted to be done by ourselves, I have seen no proposition so expedient on the whole, as that of emancipation of those born after a given day, and of their education and expatriation at a proper age. This would give time for a gradual extinction of that species of labor and substitution of another, and lessen the severity of the shock which an operation so fundamental cannot fail to produce. The idea of emancipating the whole at once, the old as well as the young, and retaining them here, is of those only who have not the guide of either knowledge or experience on the subject. For men, probably of any color, but of this color we know, brought up from their infancy without necessity for thought or forecast, are by their habits rendezed as inca-pable as children of taking care of themselves, and are extinguished promptly wherever indus-try is necessary for raising the young. In the mean time they are pests in society by their idleness, and the depredations for which this leads them. Their amalgamation with the other color produces a degradation to which no civil in lover of his country, no lover of excellence in the human character can innocently con-I am sensible of the partialities with which

you have looked towards me as the person who should undertake this salutary and arduous work-but this, my dear sir, is like bidding old Priam to buckle on the armor of old Hector "treamntibus acvo humeris et inutile ferrumeingi. No, I have overlived the generation
with which mutual labors and perils begat
mutual confidence and influence. This enterprise is for the young; for those who can follow it up, and bear it through to its consummation. It shall have all my prayers, and these are the only weapons of an old man. But in the meantime, are you right in abandoning this property. and your country with it? I think not. My opinion has ever been that, until more can be done for them, we should endeavor with those whom fortune has thrown on our hands, to feed and clothe them well, protect them from ill usage, and require such reasonable labor as is performed voluntarily by performed voluntarily by freemen, and be led by no repugnances to abdicate them, and our duties to them. The laws do not permit us to turn them loose, if that were for their good, and to commute them for other property is to commit them to those whose usage of them we cannot control. I hope then, my dear sir, you will reconcile yourself to your country and its unfortunate condition; that on the contrary you will come forward in the public councils, be come the missionary of this doctrine, truly christian, insinuate and inculcate it softly but steadily through the medium of writing and conversation, associate others in your labors, and when the phalanx is formed, bring on and press the proposition perseveringly until its accomplishment. It is an encouraging observapress that very trade which brought this evil or us. And you will be supported by the religi-ous precept, "be not wearied in well doing." That your success may be as speedy and co plete, as it will be honorable and immortal con-solution to yourself, I shall as fervently and sincerely pray as I assure you of my great friendship and respect.

THO'S, JEFFERSON.

EDWARD COLES, Esq. AWFUL ACCIDENT AT PENSACOLA.—The Florid Democrat gives an account of a shocking event which occurred near the dry dock in that place on the 9th inst. Two women--Mrs. Murray, wife of Michael Murray, and Margaret Ferguson, unmar ried-were in bathing and got beyond their depth. will find something better. Their cries for help alarmed Thomas Manafield.

CALIFORNIA PRICES .- (At Weaver's station, 150 miles from San Francisso, May 20,) boote \$50 a

At San Francisco in April, Lumber \$600 per 1000 feet, Wages of cooks, \$100a\$150 per month.

For the Example Pinginary Converention between Rife Fisher, of Cincinnati, and Professor ney of the Louisville

BY JOHN JONES

Harney-Ah, Friend Fisher, is that you' Fisher-I thank thee, and will sit awhile s the weather is very warm. One of my demcratic friends informs me that there is a defec in the title of a tolerable large amount of un-

improved real estate in the lower part of the city. I have visited Louisville for the purpose of enquiring into the matter. If there should be a chance of making a speculation by the nere hunting up of old documents, and without any outlay of that wealth-creator, which olitical economists dignify by the name of colitical economists dignity by the name of dens, and to reach this land of peace and plan.

personal sojourn for a few weeks. Harney-We feel ourselves highly honored out you are not going to make any disturbance of the "average distribution of wealth," among the citizens of Kentucky, without paying an

adequate consideration, are you? Fisher -- Why, I-I-I-the truth is, friend Harney, I would thank thee not to mention that subject again. Thy last dose was enough.

Harney-Well, we will turn to a more agree able subject—have you read my leader of the we part, to give thee a little insight into the 23rd, headed "Slavery, the Bible, &c?" My friends say that this article gives preachers and

judge of the institution of Slavery by the pre-

epts of christianity, "a perfect settler." Fisher-In which I think your friends flatter rou a little. I have read the article—it contains some common place truisms which no body ever disputed, and, in truth, one or two excellent thoughts; but these overset most completely the very doctrine which you intended to

Harney-(coloring)-Mr. Fisher, are you in arnest

Fisher-Just as much so as thou wert when thou appropriated my logic for the purpose of proving the people of Ireland more prosperous

than the people of New York. Harney-As you have succeeded but poorly in your proslavery economics, suppose you try the Sabbath day to keep it hely." The interest your hand at Theology-I pride myself a little on my performances in that line, and I should really like to know how my premises are at variance with my conclusion.

Fisher - I will make that appear in due time. meanwhile wilt thou permit me to make a preliminary statement or two?

Harney-Certainly. I am always pleased listen to a sensible man.

Fisher-Thou hast read my letter to the Editor of the New York Tribune, I suppose? Harney-Yes, sir.

Fisher-Thou art then aware that at time, in the tenderness of my youthful conscience, I eschewed all and sundry, the products of slave labor. My ten was sweetened with sacred-mother, sister, wife, home, have no exmaple sugar; coffee I avoided as an abomination; my shoes were of the hide of a northern in no other light than that of personal chattles ox, dressed with free tanbark; my limbs were Humane and Christian masters may modify the encased in Irish linen, and my broad-brim was rigor of this law when they have the power, made of the fur of the free beaver mixed with but the law of slavery often goes beyond the saron wool. In a word, I was brought up at humanity and feelings of the master. Is not the feet, and imbibed the notions, of Elias this so, Mr. Harney ! flicks, the Gamaliel of that worthy class of Christians called Quakers.

Harny-I fully appreciate your conscien-

tiousness, Mr. Fisher Fisher-Know then, friend Harney, that when I surrendered my politics into the keeping of John C. Calhoun, and agreed to view all questions bearing on the social economics of the free and slave States, through his spectacles, it was agreed that I should retain my Qurker time to be invested with the title of master-Theology among my reserved rights. Harney-Well, what follows from this state-

Fisher-That I differ from thy Theology, a enunciated in thy article, of the 23rd, and

consider that for all pratical purposes, it is cosentially false. Harney-You may differ from it, but this

proves nothing. Fisher-Listen while I read a portion of thy

"They (the apostles) had neither the time no the inclination to trouble themselves about the civil institutions of the countries they lived or traveled in. The legal relations which men hold to each other in this world were matters beneath their notice. If we know anything of the spirit of their teaching, they made it a mat ter of small consequence whether a man was a slave or a free man. The interests of eternity overshadowed, with them, all the shortlived re-lations of time. And indeed what will it signify to a man, a hundred years hence, whether he was a slave in this life or a free man? The first Christians were thought to look on the things of this world as vain and trifling. erty and riches were alike to them."

Harney-Well, that sounds right don't it? Fisher-Just about as right as a great deal of the religious nonsence, with which the public are made familier now-a-days, by the piour political editors of the State, who seem as ignorant of the teachings of the Apostics as society," not as a mere fractional part of a vast they are of the anti-slavery opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Franklin .-Would'st thou think it nothing to thyself or thy child of God, having his own life to live, his wife or thy children, whether thou or they were to live the remainder of life in a state of hopeless, irremedible bondage, just because the New Testament says nothing about "the legal relations which men hold to each other!"

Did our revolutionary sires think, when at the cost of so much blood and treasure they cotablished the independence of these States "that it was a matter of small consequence whether a man was a slave or a free man?" Is there an intelligent christian in the State

who holds "that poverty and riches are alike," just because the scriptures declare the fact that this life will soon pass away and reveal to us the solemn realities of another? Art thou, or is any man, less disposed to re sist any infringement of social or political right

for the simple reason that in a hundred years hence all will be forgotton? Friend Harney, thou knowest there can be but one answer to all these questions, and thou knowest moreover that thyself and every intel-

igent christian man and woman in the Union practically repudiates thy Theology, as taught which would make despotism and oppression in the Louisville Democrat. Herney-You ought to know, Mr. Fisher, that my Theology is not intended for practical

use, but look along a little further, perhaps you rai distinctions between wisdom and fully-

ed to rescue the other. It is supposed that the fraternity." "We think Paul would have told drowning woman clung to him, so as to prevent be ready for heaven, for you know not the hour ciple affords, to say the least, a strong presumption of its correctness.

the same horrid fate. Mr. Manafield was to have been married the next day to the young lady whom doubtful whether he would allow Christians to engage at all in the present warfare about our and self-respect. It recognises no aristocracy, or civil institutions."

All of which may be very true, Mr. Harney, but when thou wast detailing what Peter and that is greatest among you let him be your set Paul did, and what they did not, or would not vant.' It is a very leveling gospel. Its early trido, why not extend the list a little? Dost thou umphs consisted, as the Apostle elequently Washerwomen \$100 per week, Sailors \$100a\$125 think the Apostles would have travelled about boasts, in the foolish and weak and have thing per month. Carpenters \$14a\$20 a day, house preaching of the election of Judges, Sheriffs, of the world, confounding the wise and mighty tent \$100 per month, for a one atory building, and Constables, by the people—would they and housed. The raising of the valleys and weather boarded. This upon the authority of a have discoursed on the ballot, or the homestead Clergyman's letter in the Newark Daily Advertiquestion-or written homilies in the evils of a three day's election.\*

Hersey-Of course not.

not tell them, Mr. Harney, that "were Pe sent now, we think it exceedingly de whether he would allow Christians to sage all in the present warfare about our civi

totione. Harney-In that case the people would at my simplicity; and I really begin to with you that my argument is a little

Fisher - Not more so than many others which abound in thy writings, but give me the pleasure of exposing one more absurdity, thou sayed, "Paul would not have exhorted the maxier to send his slave back to Africa, for Africa is to

neurer heaven than this country." And I suppose if Paul were to see the thon sands of ignorant, oppressed, and starving lead who are struggling day and night to get means to enable them to throw off their present burty, he would say to them:

"Cease your efforts, eternity will soon be here, time is short, starvation and opposition will make no difference a hundred years hence, AMERICA IS NO NEARER HEAVEN THAN IRRIAN

Harney-With your leave, Mr. Figher, w. will dismiss Theology, except you can find something in my writings that will bear examinstion better than those passages you have been criticising. Pisher-With pleasure, but permit me before

common-sense view of this matter. Thou seemest at one point in thy article to have had all other religionists, who have presumed to an inkling of the truth, when thou savet-"Real Christianity addresses itself to individuals, and not to masses of men. It calls upon every man to perform the duties at head whether he be slave or free."

It is true, Mr. Harney, "Christianity does address itself to individuals and not to masses." And as slavery knows nothing of the direct and personal claim of Christianity upon every homan being made in God's image, its demands are very frequently in antagonism to the own. mands of God.

Christianity may, as you say, "call on every man to perform the duties at hand," but the interests of the Master may call in another direction. Who then is to be obeyed Let me explain further:-Christianity sava

imperatively, to every individual, "Remember of slavery may require the man to break the Subbath, and as the man is a chatlel, slavery must be obeyed. "Search the Scriptures" is the command of Jesus Christ. The perpetuation, nay the very existence of slavery requires that almost the entire mass of slaves shall be kent too ignorant to read the Scriptures, and of course there can be no searching of them. Got has ordained the FAMILY as the purest and most sacred relation that can exist on earth -Slavery defiles and destroys it. No slave can own himself and can have no claim to his father, his mother, his wife and his child.

Again: Those familiar household words which civilised society?by universal consent, regard as

Harney-I cannot deny it.

Picher-If then Christianity addresses that to every individual man, as a resconsible and intelligent free agent, and as personally reconsible to God for his actions, how dost they reconcile this absolute condition of Christianity, with that insvorable law of slavery which subjects all the actions of its victims to the will of the frail human being who may happen for the or in plain English, "How can a man sere these two masters ?"

Harney-You are beyond my depth Mr. Fisher, and for the present I resign the Theologcal chair. Fisher-I have not time to sit much larger

Friend Harney, but if thou hast the patience to listen, I will give thee a little insight into the Quaker theology on this subject; and as thee sayst respecting thy advice to the preacters, "I will charge you nothing for it."

Harney-I am all attention, Mr. Fisher. Pisher-If, then, I have read the New Tesment aright, I would say, that the Founder of Christianity and his first followers did not interfere with forms and modes of civil government, otherwise than to teach, that all governments which answer the common purposes of social union are equally legitimate and of divine right-"for the Powers that be are ordained

They contented themselves with annuancing broad and everlasting moral truths, destined in the progress of time gradually to regenerate atciety, and to remould governments and politics

into their likeness. Christianity, as taught in the New Testament makes the relation of man to God individual and immediate. Not as a mere "member of and multitudinous whole, does Christianity take notice of the individual-but as an immertal own character to form, his own individuality to develop, and his own soul to save. How deep this dectrine goes! It is the most revolutionary thing we have. Thrones are crumbling, and monarchy is pussing away beneath the pressure of its omnipotent and ever-working influence. stituted authorities mad with rage, scared a guity Tetrarch, and made a Roman Governor tremble; and its writen page denounces all sppression, fraud and wrong, in a tone which now-a-days we uld be thought to saver of finalicism' and 'interference' with the 'rights of

It was this great doctrine of the "Brother hood of the Human Race," taking hold of the popular mind of Christendom that abolished the African slave trade-and to the same powerful and ever-active principle must we mainly look for the ultimate extirpation of ALL MAYEST This fundamental principle of christianity

breathes a spirit, the universal prevalence of moral impossibilities. By its doctrine of human equality and brotherhood it ignores all social distinctions, except the immutable naturighteousness and iniquity. It keeps no terms, Pisher .- (Reads.) "Paul and Peter did not except those of truth, with consecrated turpstude and long established iniquity. It bring human authorities the most revered, and time moralties, proclaiming that every tree not of God's planting shall the rooted up. Its social spiritis that of a republican simplicity-equality heriditary superiority, except that of personal goodness, tested by social usefulness. "fis the laying low of the hills was the burden of hetic announcement of the gospels approach, and the "Glory to God in the hi which angula announced to its final airs, one only be resided when peace on earth and good